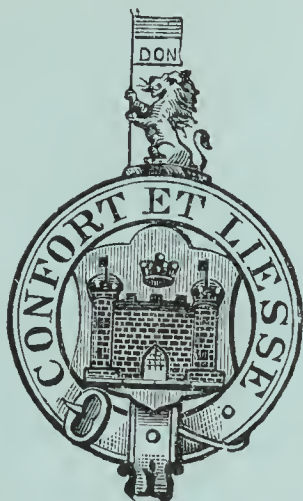


Borough of



Doncaster.

Doncaster Urban Sanitary Authority

(Chairman : COUNCILLOR H. M. MARSHALL).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

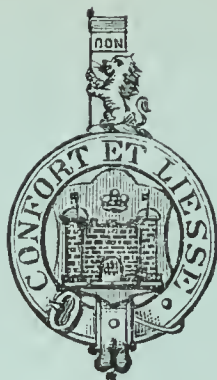
FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1920

Doncaster :

“Doncaster Gazette,” General Printers, &c., 32, Printing Office St.

BOROUGH OF



DONCASTER.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor H. M. MARSHALL.

Committee :

Councillor HANNAH CLARK

„ H. J. ALLEN, J.P.

„ RHODEN

„ GARNER

„ LEACH

„ RANYARD

Councillor SCARLE

„ SHAW

„ OLIVER

„ GLOVER, M.D.

„ ROLLINGS

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. D. LECHMERE ANDERSON.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

HERBERT INNOCENT.

Chief Health Visitor :

Miss L. McNICOLL.

DONCASTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report for the year 1920.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you my
Report on the Health of the Urban District of
Doncaster during the year 1920.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. LECHMERE ANDERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Office,

Doncaster.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

for the year 1920.

Population at Census, 1911	...	...	...	48,455
Population estimated to middle of year 1920	...			53,647
Natural Increase—Excess of Births over Deaths...				764
Area of Borough	...	...	...	4,831 acres.
Density of Population—11.1 persons per acre over total area.				
Births registered, 1402—Birth rate 26.1 per 1,000 population.				
Births, Corrected for Country Births, 1427—				
				Birth rate, 26.5 per 1,000 population.
Deaths registered, 736—Death rate, 13.7 per 1,000 population.				
Deaths, Corrected for Country Deaths, 663—				
				Death rate, 12.3 per 1,000 population.
Infantile Mortality—143 Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.				
Infantile Mortality Rate—100.2 per 1,000 Births.				
Cancer, 78 deaths—1.4 per 1,000 population.				
Infectious Disease (1) Notifiable, 62 Deaths—				
				1.1 per 1,000 population.
Infectious Disease (2) Non-notifiable, 15 Deaths—				
				.20 per 1,000 population.
Tuberculosis—				
(a) Pulmonary, 43 Deaths, or .8 per 1,000 population.				
(b) Other Forms, 21 Deaths, or .39 per 1,000 population.				

ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1920 :

Birth Rate, 25.4 per 1,000 population.

Death Rate, 12.4 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality, 80.0 per 1,000 Births.

Medical Officer's Report, 1920.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Doncaster is the Market Town of a large agricultural district in the South-East portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The chief industries carried on in the Borough are the Carriage and Engine Works of the Great Northern Railway, Mills, Brickworks, Tannery, and Wire Works. In the vicinity new coal mines and a large glass works are in course of construction. These, with the expected influx of population, will exercise an influence upon the vital statistics of the Borough. Doncaster being one of the chief Racing Centres in Britain, attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors during the Meetings which are held three times a year, and arrangements have to be made for the supervision of the tents, vans, and similar temporary dwellings which spring up at these times.

Doncaster is built upon gravel soil, with rock sand above and red sandstone below. The greater part of the town is within the 50 feet contour line. Balby-with-Hexthorpe lie between 17 to 105 feet above sea level. Wheatley is mainly residential, built on sand and gravel, and is between 34 to 79 feet above ordnance datum.

Ample space and facilities for recreation exist for the public. The Race Common is used for various sports. Hexthorpe Flatts, Sandall Beat Wood, and Beechfield are well patronised.

POPULATION.

The population for Doncaster for the year 1920 is estimated by the Registrar General at 53,647. No distinction is drawn between the population for Birth and Death Rate as was done during the War, when a large number of males were under arms.

The population (Census 1911) was	...	48,455
Population 1919—For Birth Rate	...	51,592
For Death Rate	...	53,743

The next Census due to be taken in 1921 will afford reliable information as to the population of the town.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of Births in Doncaster as corrected by the Registrar General for 1920 was 1,427, comprising 744 Males and 683 Females, showing an increase of 374 on 1919. Of the Births, 47 Males and 31 Females were illegitimate. The following table shows some interesting figures for Birth Rate during the last 40 years:—

	Estimated Population.		No. of Births.		Birth Rate.	
1882	...	21,338	...	712	...	32.5
1890	...	25,640	...	757	...	29.5
1900	...	28,708	...	837	...	29.1
1910	...	30,403	...	737	...	24.2
1919	...	53,743	...	1053	...	19.5
1920	...	53,647	...	1427	...	26.5

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths in the Borough as corrected by the Registrar General, from all causes, was (in 1920) 663 (355 Males and 308 Females), giving a Death Rate of 12.3, the lowest on record since 1876. The Death Rate for England and Wales for the year 1920 was 12.4.

The following table gives details of Death Rate for Doncaster since 1875:—

1876—1882	Average	Death Rate	...	22.3
1883—1892	do.	...	...	18.8
1893—1902	do.	...	...	18.2
1903—1913	do.	...	...	15.5
1915	Death Rate	...	...	16.4
1916	do.	...	...	14.6
1917	do.	...	...	14.7
1918	do.	...	...	16.1
1919	do.	...	...	13.7
1920	do.	...	...	12.3

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

During the year the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age was 143 (corrected number from Registrar General), in contrast to 86 in 1919. The Infantile Mortality for 1920 is 100.2. The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales for 1920 was 80.

The following table gives the yearly Infant Mortality Rate for the whole district since 1903, and although there is some increase on the figure for 1919 this is due chiefly to the large number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia (39), or 27.2 per cent, and from congenital unavoidable causes including Marasmus and Premature Birth (58), or 40.55 per cent,

It is pleasing to note that the fatality from Infective Gastro Enteritis is comparatively small—12.5 per cent. This disease furnishes a fairly reliable guide to the state of sanitation and hygiene in the district.

The cause of the 143 deaths are thus summarised:—

(1) Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	39=27.2 %
(2) Congenital	...	...	...	24
(3) Marasmus	...	...	...	13
(4) Premature Birth	...	...	...	21
(5) Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	18=12.5 %
(6) Meningitis	...	...	...	6= 4.1 %
(7) Whooping Cough	...	...	...	5= 3.5 %
(8) Various	...	...	...	17=11.8 %
Total				143

These include 4 Male Illegitimate and one Female Illegitimate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1903-1920.

Date.	Doncaster.	Wheatley.	Balby-with-Hexthorpe.	Combined Township.
1903	181	136	185	167
1904	163	137	159	153
1905	152	152	118	141
1906	164	129	117	137
1907	152	134	134	140
1908	147	97	110	118
1909	129	128	100	119
1910	117	102	99	106
1911	152	94	93	113
1912	113	104	103	107
1913	142	102	101	125.7
1914	139	119.6	116.9	129.9

BOROUGH EXTENDED 1915.

1915	—	—	—	99.6
1916	—	—	—	104
1917	—	—	—	110.4
1918	—	—	—	96.8
1919	—	—	—	81.6
1920	—	—	—	100.2

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

A constant supply has been available throughout the year of excellent quality. The sources of supply are:—

LANGSETT.—This is a moorland supply, and also contributes to the supply of Rotherham and Sheffield. The water is a gravitation supply.

THRYBERGH.—This supply is from an agricultural gathering ground collected in a reservoir at Thrybergh, from which the filtered water is conveyed by gravity to Doncaster. Although in this case there are possibilities of contamination, yet no suspicion has arisen and no action has had to be taken to prevent it other than the usual.

The water supply in neither case is plumbo solvent, and no illness has been traced during the year to contaminated water supply.

A few houses on the outlying portion of the Borough, mostly old property, are supplied by well water.

River water is used in certain instances for flushing sanitary conveniences, etc. There is no danger of pollution of the domestic supply.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Don is polluted higher up the river, and arrives at Doncaster in a polluted condition. The pollution has gradually diminished during the past ten years, probably due to the activities of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board. No sources of pollution have been observed in the Borough. The same remarks apply to the River Cheswold (an arm of the River Don). The dykes on the southerly side of the town (Trent Watershed) have been free from pollution, except two isolated instances, in which the sources—tripe dressing works and locomotive sheds—were dealt with.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The arrangements for drainage, sewerage, and sewage disposal have become inadequate for their intended purpose owing to the growth of the town, and a new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme is in course of preparation. It is anticipated that the scheme will be before the Ministry of Health in April next.

Most of the sewage is treated by broad irrigation, and in one case is pumped prior to treatment on the land. In one area of the Borough (Balby) the treatment of sewage is by means of tanks and percolating filters, of modern construction.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The evils resulting from privy middens were fully dealt with in my Report for 1919. I am glad to be able to report that considerable progress has been made in the conversion of these to hygienic water closets. An effort is being made to eliminate privy middens from the Borough. Each has been inspected and re-inspected when necessary, and about 80 are brought forward monthly before the Committee. Where informal notices are disregarded by the owners, a statutory notice has followed in due course.

The approximate number of houses with privies and ash-pits existing in the Borough at the end of 1920 was 3,101. The number of houses provided with water closets was approximately 9,381. The number of privies converted to water closets in 1920 was 432.

The following table indicates the number of conversions from privy middens since 1903:—

Year.				
1903	Privies converted into Water Closets			45
1904	do.	do.	do.	45
1905	do.	do.	do.	19
1906	do.	do.	do.	28
1907	do.	do.	do.	26
1908	do.	do.	do.	28
1909	do.	do.	do.	28
1910	do.	do.	do.	23
1911	do.	do.	do.	22
1912	do.	do.	do.	107
1913	do.	do.	do.	83
1914	do.	do.	do.	298
1915	do.	do.	do.	497
1916	do.	do.	do.	115
1917	do.	do.	do.	9
1918	do.	do.	do.	1
1919	do.	do.	do.	8
1920	do.	do.	do.	432

SCAVENGING.

The management of the Scavenging—emptying of ashpits and removal of house refuse—is conducted by the Health Department. The ashpits are emptied regularly and systematically, district by district. Any ashpits, etc., which require emptying out of their turn are dealt with at once—a special cart being kept for this purpose. The contents of the privies and ashpits are mainly carted to the Destructor or to Low Pasture. The tipping of nightsoil on Low Pasture is undesirable, but the evils resultant therefrom will be mitigated as the conversion of the privies into w.c.'s proceeds. The system otherwise works well, and is quite satisfactory.

The number of fixed ashpits changed to moveable ashbins during the year was 432. As the conversion of privies to the Water Carriage System proceeds, moveable ashbins are substituted in most instances for the fixed ashpits. For information regarding previous years see preceeding paragraph.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Inspection of the District and of the houses in accordance with the Regulations has proceeded steadily during the year.

The Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances gives particulars of the work done by the Department during 1920, and will be found at the end of this report.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

1.—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 7 registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. None have been added to or removed from the register during the year:—

1.	22, High Fisher Gate ...	20 adults.	0 children.
2.	34 Marsh Gate	28 „	2 „
3.	38, French Gate	24 „	1 „
4.	70, Marsh Gate	65 „	2 „
5.	20, St. Thomas Street ...	26 „	1 „
6.	15 and 16, Milner's Yard	16 „	0 „
7.	46 and 47, Milner's Yard	18 „	2 „
		197 „	8 „

Total accommodation: 197 adults, 8 children.

Frequent inspections have been made of the above premises and attention called to defects found. No case of Infectious Disease has been notified from Common Lodging Houses.

Overcrowding in the Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough occurs at intervals. Two Sergeants of Police act as Assistant Inspectors, visiting the houses periodically to detect infringement of Regulations. These are reported to the Committee, whose attention has been directed to the risk of overcrowding in Common Lodging Houses. A census of the Common Lodging Houses was taken at intervals of a fortnight for several months to ascertain the presence or absence of overcrowding, and a report thereon submitted to the Committee.

2.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 3 Slaughter Houses in the Borough, 1 Public and 2 Private. These have been inspected frequently, and it has been possible to inspect all the carcasses which have been slaughtered. The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition. The advantage of a Public Slaughter House in place of multiple slaughter houses throughout the Borough is obvious. Complete control can be kept of all meat slaughtered.

3.—COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 43 Cowsheds and Milkshops on the Register in the Borough. Each has been periodically inspected during the year. The Regulations have been enforced, but it has not been necessary to take action in any instance. Particular attention has been given to Lighting and Ventilation, Cleansing, Drainage and Water Supply, the Cleanliness of Milk Vessels, and attempts have been made to improve the existing conditions where unfavourable to pure milk supply. Milk Shops have been subjected to careful inspection. Much has to be accomplished before the milk supply reaches an uniform degree of excellence, and Cowsheds are to be found where the housing conditions leave much to be desired. It is only the demand of an educated public opinion which will secure a wholesome milk supply, and this is one of the most urgent questions in Public Health administration. Tuberculosis infected milk could be to a great extent prevented if the cows were subjected to the Tuberculin test, and the conditions under which they live and produce milk brought up to the ideal standard.

4.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These include two Tripe Boiling Premises, one Tallow Works, and a Tannery. Trades "ejusden generis" include 11 Fish Frying Shops and one Marine Dealer. These trades have been subjected to frequent inspection. In the case of the Tallow Works a complaint was received of offensive smells. This was investigated and brought before the Council. The nuisance has been mitigated by the owner providing measures to consume the offensive vapours.

POISONOUS INSECTS.

An investigation was made into the causes of poisonous insect bites sustained near Sandall Beat. The water in pools at Sandall Beat when analysed contained larvae of the Mosquito type, and specimens of offending insects were found to be of a similar type. It should be borne in mind as the breeding season approaches in 1921, that efficient drainage of the swamps, the application of Kerosene to stagnant pools, and the clearing of the dense undergrowth will prevent the breeding of the mosquitoes.

THEATRES.

Theatres, Picture Palaces, and other places of amusement, have been inspected during the year to secure adequate hygiene. This is very necessary in the interests of the public and the performers.

SANITATION, ETC., IN THE SCHOOLS.

This matter is fully dealt with in my Report for 1920 to the Education Authority. The report is briefly summarised below :—

SANITARY CONDITION.—Generally speaking satisfactory. Christ Church School has been drawn attention to as being defective in structure and requiring large alterations and repairs. Suggestions have been made as to the desirability of substituting pedestal closets with separate flush for the trough closets where such exist, and the substitution of “ wet and dry ” bulb thermometers for ordinary ones in class rooms. The equipment of the schools is improving.

The water supply is from the Town’s supply, and is satisfactory. In certain schools the water used for flushing purposes is from the river. There is no danger of pollution of the domestic supply. Drinking fountains are considered preferable to the cups now in use.

The School Medical Service is co-ordinated with the Public Health Services, and frequent inspections are made of school premises and scholars. All cases of notifiable disease occurring in school are at once attended to by the Public Health Department, and where necessary disinfection of school and home practised. Isolation and quarantine are also practised. Non-notifiable infectious disease is notified by the teachers, and the necessary investigation and disinfection follow.

All cases of Measles notified are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, particulars taken, a small booklet containing advice and instructions on the care of the patients, etc., and the need for isolation and subsequent disinfection, etc., is posted to the guardian or parents of the affected child, who are encouraged to bring the child after cure of the disease to the School Clinics for a thorough medical examination and advice.

MILK SUPPLY.

No instance of disease attributable to the milk supply has been brought to my notice during the year. Owing to the existence of a rich agricultural district surrounding the town, and to the facilities which exist for cow-keepers in outlying parts of the town, the supply of milk is adequate. Attention

has been drawn to my remarks on this subject under ‘‘Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.’’ The provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order have been enforced. Cow-keepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors of Milk are registered with the Authority. The register is revised periodically. The Cowsheds have been inspected with a view of preventing infringements of the Orders and Regulations, and to ensure as wholesome a Milk Supply as possible. Attention has also been given to the distribution and storage of milk in order to prevent contamination. No case of Cattle Plague, Foot and Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia, or Tubercular Disease of cattle has come to my notice. The cows in this area are mostly grazed during the greater part of the year, and are consequently less subject to disease than cattle housed all the year round, but the custom of having as a manure heap an area close to the byre, imperfectly prepared for the purpose, and occasionally not properly drained (Fold Yard), is one not conducive to a clean milk supply, and frequent inspections of such premises have been made during the year.

The cleanliness of Milk Stores, Milk Shops, and Milk Vessels is satisfactory in the Borough, owing to the measures taken to ensure compliance with the Regulations and Orders. It is only by frequently repeated inspections and constant supervision that our Milk Supply is kept so good as it is.

The question of prevention of disease from the milk supply deserves serious consideration. Many of the byres are of obsolete pattern, and the surroundings not conducive to a wholesome milk supply. Neither are the cows subjected to Veterinary or Tuberculin tests, both of which measures tend to prevent communicable disease.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.
 PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

MILK; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

						Milk.	Cream	
Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	0
Number in which Preservatives was reported to be present and percentage of Preservative found in each sample	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

Arrangements have been made to supply milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age, and when necessary such milk is being supplied in accordance with the provisions of this order to necessitous cases.

MEAT.

Supervision has been maintained over all places where food has been exposed or prepared for sale. The Officers of the Authority see all carcasses after slaughter, and such as are diseased are condemned and destroyed, or disposed of in such a way as to prevent their use as food. The Markets are also subject to frequent inspections. The most common disease found in meat is Tuberculosis, but Abscesses, Actinomycosis, Dropsy, etc., occasionally occur. Unsound food is frequently brought to our notice by the retailer.

The Public Slaughter House is kept in a cleanly manner, but requires extensive alterations to place it in keeping with modern requirements. These are under consideration.

No action has been taken during the year under Sect. 117 P.H.A. 1875, as owners of unsound food have voluntarily surrendered the same for destruction.

A list of carcasses and diseased or unsound food which have been condemned is given in the report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances (q.v.).

SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

	1914.	Jan. 1920.	Dec. 1920.
Registered (Public) ...	1	1	1
Licensed (Private) ...	3	2	2
Total... ..	4	3	3

OTHER FOODS.

Supervision has been maintained over all places where food is exposed for sale or is in the course of preparation for sale. Such places include Fried Fish Shops, Sausage and Polony Shops, Pork Pie Shops, Bakehouses, etc. The provision of the Factory Acts and of the Food and Drugs Acts have been complied with. No cases of food poisoning have been brought to my notice.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

GENERAL.

In no instance has notifiable Infectious Disease assumed epidemic proportions during the year. The comparative immunity from such diseases is striking, and is in a large measure attributable to the energetic measures taken to ascertain the origin of such as does occur and to prevent its spread, e.g., thorough and complete disinfection, including the stripping of rooms, the removal of most cases to the Isolation Hospital, and the care taken to isolate affected patients and prevent return cases, together with supervision in the Elementary Schools.

During the year, 212 cases of notifiable Infectious Disease have occurred (exclusive of Tuberculosis, dealt with elsewhere). In 1919, 1,597 cases were notified, but this figure included Measles (1,291), notification of which is no longer compulsory. In 1918 the incidence was 349, so that there is a satisfactory reduction in recent years, which is in part attributable to improved hygiene and in part to the absence of any epidemic.

No return cases of Infectious Disease have arisen. This may be partly due to the small Infectious Disease incidence during the year, and to the fact that care is taken not to discharge from Hospital Typhoid patients who are carriers, or Scarlet Fever with discharges from Ear or Nose, or Diphtheria until 3 negative throat swabs have been obtained. Return cases are probably more frequently due to infected toys, books, etc., belonging to patients, and efforts are made to secure the complete disinfection or destruction of these articles. Weekly return of notifiable Infectious Disease in school children is supplied to me by the Head Teachers. This enables me to exercise supervision over such diseases as Measles, and to investigate doubtful or missed cases of Scarlet Fever.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Two cases of Enteric Fever occurred during the year, in contrast to 10 in 1919. Both cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital, and neither was discharged cured until examination of the faeces for *B. Typhosus* gave a negative result.

SCARLET FEVER.

76 cases occurred during the year, and 53 of these were treated at Carr House. In 1919, 52 cases occurred. The type of Scarlet Fever was mild, and in some cases only recognised by the onset of peeling. Two cases, however, from Retford, were of the severe malignant type; one of the latter died. This was the only fatality from Scarlet Fever during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

37 cases of this disease were notified during the year, in contrast to 31 in 1919. Two severe cases of this disease were treated at Carr House. There were no fatalities.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Of the 8 cases which occurred, six were notified by practitioners and two by midwives. In 1919, 11 cases

occurred, and whilst improvement is manifested in the disease incidence, we cannot be satisfied until the disease has been entirely prevented from arising. As pointed out in my report for 1919, Ophthalmia is essentially a preventable disease, and the responsibility for its prevention rests with the attendant at the birth of the child. A full report of these cases will be found in the report of the Health Visitor.

DIPHTHERIA.

20 cases occurred during the year, 7 at ages 1—5, 5 at ages 5—10, 5 at ages 10—15, and 3 over 15 years of age. Eighteen of these were removed to Carr House Hospital. In 1918, 20 cases also occurred. These figures are the lowest since 1912 for this district.

Bacteriological aids to diagnosis are very generally availed of, the Laboratory of the West Riding County Council being at our disposal for such work. Anti-Diphtheria serum is supplied at Carr House or from the Public Health Department to necessitous cases. It should be noted that the only three fatal cases of this disease during the year were cases admitted to Carr House in a moribund condition, and who only lived a few hours after admission. (Further remarks on this subject under "Carr House.")

PNEUMONIA.

49 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, in contrast with 106 for the previous year. The large incidence for 1919 is accounted for by the epidemic of Influenza of that year. As is generally known, this disease is frequently followed by Pneumonia.

All cases of Pneumonia are visited by the Health Visitors, and disinfection is performed on the recovery of the patient.

See also remarks under Influenza.

MALARIA, DYSENTERY, AND TRENCH FEVER.

One case of Dysentery and 3 of Malaria were notified to me during the year. These cases did not arise in the Borough. Efficient treatment and adequate disinfection, etc., have prevented the spread of these diseases. No cases of Trench Fever, Anthrax, or Rabies were notified.

SMALL POX.

No cases have occurred in Doncaster during the year. The existence, however, of a large number of unvaccinated in the community constitutes a danger should the disease reach us. In this connection it should be noted that Small Pox has assumed epidemic proportions in certain parts of the

country. We are notified of any contacts from such places who come to Doncaster, and these are kept under observation as long as is necessary.

Vaccinations are performed by the Public Vaccinator. The provisions of the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1911, have not been availed of in the absence of any cases during the year.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One case was notified during the year (January, 1920). The diagnosis was confirmed by the Bacteriologist. Efficient disinfection was done and contacts kept under observation.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

The occurrence of a doubtful case of this disease was reported on by me in September, 1920, when I expressed the opinion that it was not a true case of Encephalitis Lethargica. Effective steps, however, were taken to prevent its spread, and I am glad to report that no other cases have arisen.

INFLUENZA.

Although the disease has not occurred with epidemic virulence during the year, a considerable number of cases occurred. Five deaths have been registered as due to Influenza and 60 as due to Pneumonia. These are distributed in age groups as follows:—

PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA DEATHS.

	All Males—41.						All Females—24.					
	Ages	0-1	1-2	3-4	4-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-
Males		10	4	1	0	3	1	2	5	5	3	7
Females		12	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	2
Total		22	7	1	2	4	1	2	5	7	5	9
Total deaths Pneumonia and Influenza ...											65	
Total deaths do. do. 1919											101	

In contrast to 1919, the following figures are interesting:—

1920, No. of Deaths	Pneumonia and Influenza, ages 1-5		32
1919	do.	do,	25
1920	do.	do. ages 65 & over	9
1919	do.	do. do.	22

As in 1919, the highest mortality occurred in Infants, practically one half of the deaths from these causes occurring between ages 1—5, the remaining deaths being fairly evenly distributed between the different age groups, except that the

incidence again becomes heavier at ages 45 and upwards. The male sex suffered a heavier mortality than the female, in the proportion of 41 to 24. This is most marked at ages 25 and upwards, probably owing to the fact that males at this age period are more subjected to exposure and severe climatic conditions than females.

TUBERCULOSIS.

70 cases were notified to me during the year. Of these 57 were Pulmonary and 13 were other forms of Tuberculosis. In 1919, 52 Pulmonary and 24 other forms were notified. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining prompt notification of Tuberculosis from Medical Practitioners. As the Authority is not a County Borough, I have been chiefly interested in investigating sources of infection and providing preventive measures. This includes investigation of homes and attention to general hygiene and sanitation, with disinfection where necessary. During the year public lectures have been given and have been well attended. It is felt that more effective control over the disease will be possible when we possess County powers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The administration of the Act and Regulations dealing with Venereal Diseases is in the hands of the West Riding County Council. I am indebted to Dr. Dougal Callander for statistics of patients suffering from Venereal Disease treated during 1920 at the Royal Infirmary, Doncaster, e.g.:—

	Males.	Females.
Patients treated for Venereal Disease during 1920	130	38
Total attendances at Clinic (Venereal)	1897	591

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Supervising Authority for the administration of the Midwives Acts is the West Riding County Council, but considerable assistance is rendered them by this Department, which co-operates in securing compliance with the various Acts.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has proved a great success. Increasing numbers attend the Infant Clinic, and it has been necessary to enlarge the premises to provide accommodation.

The Clinic, which is central, is within reach of all. Here the Infants are weighed, consultations held, and advice given to the parents. Here also ante natal cases receive consideration and advice, together with children ages 1—5.

Milk and such foods as Virol, Ovaltine, etc., are supplied at cost price, or free to necessitous cases.

A Maternity Home received consideration during the year, but no suitable building could be found.

The Centre is open twice weekly. The Notification of Births Act has enabled me to get in touch early with all births in the Borough, and parents are then brought under the care of the Health Visitors; a carefully worded booklet of advice is sent to each parent as soon as the notification is received.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified to me during the year. One of these arose outside the District, and was admitted to the Royal Infirmary. The other was an instrumental delivery and no nurse was in attendance.

There were 8 cases of Ophthalmia notified during the year. This is dealt with under Infectious Disease, and also in the Report of the Health Visitor.

Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Measles not being notifiable, no reliable statistics can be obtained of the occurrence of these diseases, but in no instance did they assume epidemic proportions during the year. A short resume of the causes of deaths of Infants will be found under Infantile Mortality Rate.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified to me during the year.

The Prevention of Measles has already been dealt with. Beds are available at Carr House for the treatment of selected cases of the disease. For further information on these diseases reference should be made to the report of the Health Visitor.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

- (1) Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer.
- (2) Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is also Assistant School Medical Officer.
- (3) Sanitary Inspector.
- (4) 3 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.
- (5) Health Visitor; also School Nurse.
- (6) 4 Assistant Health Visitors; also Assistant School Nurses.
- (7) Office Staff—
 - 2 Male Clerks.
 - 1 Female Clerk; also engaged on School Medical Work.
 - 1 Office Girl; do. do. do.

The work during the year has been satisfactorily performed, but frequent changes of personnel have been antagonistic to the best results.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CARR HOUSE HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is reserved mainly for the treatment of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, although Measles, Pneumonia, Erysipelas, etc., have also been admitted when accommodation was available. There is accommodation for 56 patients. The construction and arrangement of the Hospital make it difficult and costly to work, which, together with the increase of building in the vicinity, calls attention again to the desirability of building a modern Isolation Hospital in a more suitable site.

STAFF OF HOSPITAL—

- (1) Caretaker with his Wife (Housekeeper).
- (2) 2 Trained Nurses.
- (3) 2 Probationers.
- (4) Laundress.
- (5) 2 Wardmaids.
- (6) Kitchen Maid.
- (7) Extra Nursing assistance as required from a Local Nursing Home.

The Caretaker attends to the disinfection of all articles from infected houses or hospitals, and acts as Ambulance Driver. He has a labourer to assist him.

76 patients were treated at Carr House Hospital during the year, comprising 53 Scarlet Fever, 18 Diphtheria, 2 Enteric Fever, 1 Pneumonia, and 2 Erysipelas. Attention has already been directed to the occurrence of 1 death from Scarlet Fever. This was of the malignant type. In the cases of the three patients who died from diphtheria, they were moribund on admission to hospital, and only admitted because the conditions at home were such that no hopes could be entertained either of treating the disease to a successful issue or of preventing its spread. At the same time it is felt that the mortality from Diphtheria will be reduced when the parents call in the Doctor sooner, and thereby receive early treatment by serum, and the earlier the treatment the more chance there is of recovery. It is sometimes too late to administer serum when the patient reaches hospital unless it has been given before admission.

2.—SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

This Institution is situated in the District of Balby-with-Hexthorpe, is of modern construction and equipment, and suitable for its purpose. There is accommodation for at least 16 patients. A Caretaker and Housekeeper are in constant residence, the Caretaker being otherwise employed by the Corporation when the Buildings are empty.

No case of Small Pox occurred in the Borough during the year. Notifications of contacts from other places were frequently under observation, however, but it has not been necessary to take further steps.

3.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK DURING THE YEAR:—

All the chemical analyses have been performed by Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., Public Analyst to the Borough. The work has been satisfactorily performed, and the arrangements have worked smoothly.

The Bacteriological work is performed by the West Riding Authorities at Wakefield.

The following specimens were examined:—

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	48
Sputum	...	...	...	99
Widal	...	...	...	10
Other Specimens	...	...	...	22
Ringworm (vide Report School Nurse).				



HOUSING.

1.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

As a result of a careful survey of the Borough in September and October, 1919, a report was compiled and submitted to the Committee giving particulars of Housing Conditions in the Borough. The following is an extract the survey submitted to the Ministry in 1919:—

(A)—Working Class Houses required during the next three years to

(a) Meet unsatisfied demand for houses (taking account of growth of population, overcrowding, etc.)	400
(b) Re-house persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas	252
(c) Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitations and cannot be made fit	170
(d) Replace other houses which although at present they cannot be regarded as unfit for human habitation, fall definitely below a certain standard	220
Total	1,042

(B)—Measures taken during 1920 to meet the shortage of Houses:—

The Housing Scheme which has been adopted by the Council allows for the provision of 750 houses and separate tenements on an area of 75 acres and with an average number of 10 houses per acre as follows:—

(a) Houses with living rooms, scullery, and two bedrooms	131
(b) Houses with parlour, living room, scullery, and three bedrooms	112
(c) Types as yet undetermined	457
Total	750

At the end of 1920 forty houses were completed, and one hundred and twenty were in course of erection. In addition to the above figures, two working class houses were built within the Borough other than those in connection with the Housing Scheme.

The present population, and the changes which may occur in the near future, are purely matters of conjecture. It should be borne in mind that there are large industrial developements in the vicinity in coal mines and glass works, etc., and that these will tend to attract a large number of residents to the town.

2.—OVERCROWDING.

The extent of overcrowding can be gathered from the estimate of the Housing needs given above. 34.4 per cent. of the babies born in working class houses in the Borough during 1920 were born in houses with two or more families. This, although not necessarily an index of overcrowding, gives some idea of the demand for additional accommodation. The causes of overcrowding are to be sought in the effects of war, e.g., cessation of building, the return of soldiers to civil life, together with the desire of others for better housing conditions and the state of disrepair into which many houses got during the war. The measures taken to deal with overcrowding are given above.

The following statement of overcrowding taken from the return to the Ministry of Health in 1919 is instructive: "The number of houses intended for 1 family only which are now occupied (without having been specially adapted) by two or more families = 300."

3.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general standard of housing in the district may be considered good. There are, however, about 74 houses unfit for habitation chiefly by reason of having no through ventilation. These are built in back-to-back blocks and each pair could be made into one house with through ventilation. In the area being dealt with as unhealthy, the following conditions prevail:—

Poor property, congested, insufficient light and ventilation, defective drainage and sanitary conveniences, dilapidation, dampness, narrow covered passages to yards and courts, etc. About 252 houses are thus affected, the population therein being about 891. It is impossible to assign the cause of unfitness. The houses are, in the first place, defective or in unwholesome surroundings, and low rents attract the less well-to-do tenants, who in turn do not pay much regard to the maintenance of the houses in a hygienic and habitable condition.

4.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No complaints have been received in regard to unhealthy areas under Public Health Part I. or Part II. Housing Acts, 1890. In the Appendix, Section III., Part I., will be found details of "Unhealthy Areas" in the Borough.

5.—BYELAWS.

The need for revised and modern Byelaws is appreciated and the same are under consideration and in course of preparation for the following:—

- Common Lodging Houses.
- Houses Let in Lodgings.
- Tents, Vans and Sheds.
- Offensive Trades.
- Nuisances.
- Slaughter Houses.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS, Year Ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

Estimated population	...	...	...	...	53,647
General Death Rate	...	12.3	per 1,000	population	
Death rate from Tuberculosis:—					
(a) Pulmonary	...	.8	„	„	
(b) Other Forms	...	.39	„	„	
Infantile Mortality	...	...	100.2	per 1,000	births
No. of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...			11,726
No. of working class dwelling houses	...	...			8,037
No. of new working class houses erected	...				42
No. of Ditto (in course of erection)	...	...			120

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

1.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	6065
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...			679
(3) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...		Nil.
(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...		572

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	629
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	780
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented by the Local Authority as “Unhealthy Areas ” which require to be dealt with.

Area.	No. of Houses.	Population Approximate.
Church Lane	34	148
Lindley's Yard		
Halifax Yard		
Payne's Yard		
Mailcoach Yard	46	150
Common Lane (part)		
Milner's Yard (part)		
Crane's Yard and 1 house Factory Lane		
Sloop Yard	5	21
The Rookery :	23	84
Stones' Buildings		
Crawshaw's Yard		
Senior's Yard		
Several houses in St. Sepulchre Gate		
Bacchus Yard	20	71
Glossop's Yard		
And several houses in Bentinck Street		
Portland Place	66	198
Burton's Yard		
Scholes' Yard		
Hammond's Yard		
Wilcock's Yard		
Jacques' Yard		
Booth's Yard		
Ewart's Yard		
Mandall's Yard		
In St. Sepulchre Gate		
Victoria Place	33	140
Albert Terrace		
Duke Street (part)	12	42
Hawksworth's Yard		
Walker's Yard		
Hargreaves' Yard, in Cleveland Street	13	37
Total	252	891

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO DISTRICT.			
		Uncor- rected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1913	30880	741	746	24.1	476	15.4	43	74	106	142.0	507	16.4
1914	31039	702	712	22.9	477	15.3	51	69	99	139.0	495	15.9
1915	50960	1193	1195	23.4	787	15.4	76	34	119	99.6	745	14.6
(for death-rate)	*49980	1280	1278	23.5	797	15.9	97	37	133	104.0	737	14.7
1916	*54380											
(for birth-rate)	*48182											
1917	53714	1008	996	18.6	758	15.7	94	29	110	110.4	693	14.4
(for birth-rate)												
(for death-rate)	*47475											
1918	*53194	1021	1012	19.2	889	17.2	125	42	98	96.8	806	16.1
(for birth-rate)												
(for death-rate)	*51592											
1919	*53743	1072	1053	19.5	799	15.4	81	20	86	81.6	710	13.7
(for birth-rate)												
1920	53647	1402	1427	26.5	736	13.7	99	26	143	100.2	663	12.3
(for birth-rate)												

Area of District in acres, land and inland water, 1,693. Total population at all ages, 30,516 at Census of 1911.
 * These figures furnished by the Registrar General.

2. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

YEARS.	No. of Cases.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES.														
		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus.	Puerperal Fever and Septicaemia.	Erysipelas.	Polio-myelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Cerebral Spinal Meningitis.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Encephalitis Lethargia.
1893-1902	255	1.3	157	27.3	26.9	0	1.4	38.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1903-1912	157	3	74.6	29.9	16.5	0.1	2	22	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1912	65	0	11	18	14	0	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1913	178	0	87	42	8	0	3	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1914	371	0	235	41	33	0	0	56	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borough Extended 1915	400	0	234	79	17	0	6	46	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
1916	1401	0	183	51	4	0	4	40	2	11	1105	1	0	0	0	0
1917	684	0	103	52	7	0	1	40	1	10	469	3	0	0	0	0
1918	349	0	66	66	2	0	0	32	1	6	176	0	0	0	0	0
1919	1597	0	52	20	10	0	2	31	0	11	1291	0	160	17	3	0
1920	212	0	76	20	2	0	2	37	0	8	12	1	49	3	1	1

3.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DONCASTER MUNICIPAL BOROUGH, 1920.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.
All causes (Civilians only)	355	308
1. Enteric Fever	0	0
2. Small Pox	0	0
3. Measles	0	0
4. Scarlet Fever	1	0
5. Whooping Cough	3	5
6. Diphtheria and Croup	1	2
7. Influenza	3	4
8. Erysipelas	0	0
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	20
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	4	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	5
12. Cancer, malignant disease	34	44
13. Rheumatic Fever	3	3
14. Meningitis	3	1
15. Organic Heart Disease	40	33
16. Bronchitis	35	32
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	35	22
18. Other Respiratory Diseases	3	4
19. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	11	5
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	0	0
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	0
21a. Alcoholism	0	0
22. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6	4
23. Puerperal Fever	0	1
24. Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	0	4
25. Congenital Debility, etc.	27	19
26. Violence, apart from suicide	10	7
27. Suicide	6	2
28. Other defined Diseases	94	89
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	0
Special Causes (including above) :		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	84	59
Total Illegitimate	4	1
Total Births.. .. .	744	683
Legitimate	697	652
Illegitimate	47	31
Population for Births and Deaths	53647	

4.—Houses built with the consent of the Authority under Section 25 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, not complying with the Building Byelaws.

For information under this head, attention is drawn to the Report on Housing. The Housing Surveyor reports that “the whole of the houses at present being built in connection with the Doncaster Housing Scheme, together with the other two working class houses built during the year, are being erected with the consent of the Authority, and do not comply with the building byelaws.”

STAFF ENGAGED UPON HOUSING WORK.

For particulars of staff see page 32. All the Male Staff of the Health Department are engaged upon Housing Work. The Assistant Sanitary Inspectors make systematic inspections of their areas. Permanent records of these inspections are submitted to the Sanitary Inspector and to the Medical Officer of Health, on record cards—one for each house inspected, which cards also show the defects and the action taken to remedy them.

In addition to the ordinary routine inspection of the districts other inspections are made with the source of complaints, or where there is reason to believe that an inspection is necessary. Re-inspections are made of houses and areas as often as is considered necessary.



Annual Report of the Chief Health Visitor for 1920.

Infant Welfare work becomes more and more important as the years roll on. When it was commenced its energies were almost totally confined to the very poorest people, where the infantile mortality was greatest, and the intellectual standard of the parents the lowest, the housing problem most acute, and the wages so low that the necessities of life were luxuries. It soon became obvious that little or no results could be obtained towards the reduction of the mortality rate amongst this class unless some of these problems were recognised as deserving of more than passing attention. The first point could only be relieved by giving more time, in the schools, to domestic subjects, therefore working up from the child of to-day to the parent of the future. No, or little good can be done with parents of subnormal intelligence. The wages question has to some extent been improved and the housing problem, long overdue, is at last making some strides towards solution. These two measures will at any rate relieve to a certain extent the inevitable consequences of the circumstance of birth in this class of the community.

Great progress has been made since those early days, and now it is the most intelligent parents who are alive to the advantages of healthy child life, who see the folly of relying on instinct to guide them in dealing with the most precious thing in life, and ask for a scientific explanation of all the ills their children suffer from. That babies should not have teething troubles, skin rashes, and ear aches is not a fallacy. Every parent can now obtain knowledge, and leave instinct to the lower animals who have not been so fortunate as to be provided with a higher degree of intelligence. Long tube bottles which a few years ago flourished supreme, are now curiosities. If we could say the same of the dummy the baby would be relieved of another instrument of torture, and indirectly many lives saved, and deformities of teeth, mouth, nose and chest prevented. There can be no coercion in Infant Welfare work. It is purely educational. The parents must ask for information before they will appreciate and make use of it, and it is our work to be ready to help and assist when the call is made.

HOME VISITATIONS.

During the year 6,287 homes were visited. 4,609 visits were paid to infants under one year of age, of which 1,271 were first visits.

The total number of these babies who died under 1 year was 59, making an infant mortality rate of 46.0 per 1,000, or 54.2 less than the general mortality rate for the district.

No less than 428, or 34.4 per cent., of the total new babies visited were born in houses occupied by more than one family. This did not apply to any particular district, it was general throughout the town.

In District	A.	35%
„ „	B.	30%
„ „	C.	42%
„ „	D.	31%

These figures are an increase on any previous year, and although they do not mean that these houses are overcrowded, they do indicate in a very plain manner, that the housing conditions are more acute than ever.

The methods of feeding at the time of the first visit were :

Naturally Fed	...	...	...	1141
Partly Naturally Fed	...	...	...	36
Artificially Fed	...	...	...	94

Therefore, 89.6% of babies began life having their natural food.

The various makes of dried milk were very popular when it became necessary to supplement or substitute the natural food. They possess very many points in their favour. They are free from contamination when they are taken into the home. They do not require the careful storage that is essential to keep cows' milk clean, and when bought do not require the twice daily clean basin to receive it, as is the case with cows' milk. These points must have some bearing upon the scarcity of summer diarrhoea, and in preventing some of the digestive troubles amongst babies.

RE-VISITS.

3,338 babies under 1 year, and 341 over 1 year and under 5, were re-visited. Advice on management, feeding, clothing and minor ailments was given, applicable to each individual case.

ANTI-NATAL VISITS.

185 Anti-natal cases were visited, and 95 re-visits were made.

STILLBIRTHS.

The causes of 37 Stillbirths were investigated.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

8 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were reported during the year, but 6 other mild cases were found by the Nurses and prompt treatment obtained.

Case 1.—Midwife in attendance at time of birth. Doctor called in. Both eyes very slightly affected. Now cured.

Case 2.—No midwife concerned in this case. Both eyes affected. Now cured.

Case 3.—Doctor attended confinement. Both eyes slightly affected. Removed from town shortly after confinement.

Case 4.—Doctor and Handywoman attended confinement. Both eyes severely affected. Cured.

Case 5.—No Doctor in attendance. Midwife's case. Both eyes equally affected, slightly. Treatment by Midwife. When last visited, eyes cured.

Case 6.—Midwife's case. Doctor called in. Both eyes affected. Premature, but since dead.

Case 7.—Midwife's case. Doctor called in. Right eye first affected severely, afterwards left eye. Both now better.

Case 8.—Midwife's case. Called in Doctor. Both eyes very badly affected. Treatment at Infirmary. Right eye incised. Midwife censured by Supervising Authority.

EARLY NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Total Number of Births Notified by Doctors ...	885
Total Number of Births Notified by Midwives...	514
Total Number of Births Notified by Parents ...	28
Late Notification	51
Total ...	1,478

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

63 new cases of Tubercular Disease were visited, and 527 re-visits were paid. Arrangements were made in 23 cases to disinfect the homes where deaths had occurred from this disease.

PNEUMONIA.

22 new cases of notified pneumonia were visited, 40 re-visited, and arrangements were made in all cases to disinfect the homes where the cases had occurred.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

This branch of Public Health Work continues to increase in usefulness and importance, until at the present time, the Infant Welfare Centre is firmly established as one of the recognised institutions in the town.

At the commencement of the year, there were 389 names on the register, 558 new members joined, and at the end of the year there were 947 members, with an average weekly attendance for the year of 148 babies.

The Nursery has been opened one day per week. Here, children under school age, were left in charge of a nurse while their mothers were engaged with the babies in the consulting and tea rooms. Average weekly attendance, 21. Total, 916.

This lessens the congestion in the rooms, allows the mothers to give their undivided attention to the babies, and is the means of bringing many mothers to the Welfare who could not otherwise attend if they had to leave these little ones at home.

33 children died who were members of the Infant Welfare Centre. The following is a brief synopsis of the cases:—

14 (42%) were ill on admittance.

11 (33%) were under normal weight and delicate.

Out of the 9 (27%) healthy babies 2 made only one attendance each.

8 (24%) of the deaths were associated with digestive disturbances.

6 (16%) were instrumentally born.

26 (78%) were wholly or partly artificially fed.

Although we try to impress upon the mothers the necessity of bringing healthy babies to the Centre, many of them wait until the baby is ill and use the Centre as an "Out patient department" of a hospital. As soon as the baby is cured the mother discontinues attending until some infantile trouble again occurs. This defeats the whole object of the Centre, which is primarily a preventive and not a curative centre.

Healthy babies who are enrolled at an early age, and attend regularly, following out the advice given, have a very good chance of escaping many childish ailments which, in after life, seriously handicap their prospect.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS CASES.

During the year, 15 cases were dealt with, and supplied with cows' milk free, for varying periods, according to the needs of the cases. In addition, 96lbs. of dried milk have been given away free.

A large quantity of dried milk has also been sold at a cheap rate, so that there has been no need for underfeeding of infants. When milk is dear, there is always the tendency to

curtail the normal supply required to keep a baby healthy, and to supplement milk and milk foods with a more bulky, and what many mothers still consider a more satisfying diet of bread, rusks, biscuits, etc. Many digestive disturbances are thus caused. Therefore the benefit of being able to obtain a good supply of milk at a price within their reach, has been a great assistance to the parents and has no doubt proved a matter of vital importance to the health and development of the infants.

SEWING CLASS.

A "cutting out" class was commenced during the winter, which proved quite successful. The class was held in the evenings, the members attended regularly and were very interested in the work. As new materials were expensive, they were encouraged to bring old garments, which were remodelled, by the help and advice of skilled voluntary helpers.

Many members lacked the confidence to cut into material, but gained courage when a competent person was near to give a little advice. One of the members lent her sewing machine, which simplified our work considerably.

The Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. has rendered valuable service in helping and advising in difficult cases of distress, etc. By co-operation, it has been possible to give and obtain much valuable help.

The inspector referred 11 infants to the Infant Welfare Centre for advice and treatment, and in 6 cases it was necessary to ask him to visit infants who were improperly fed and managed. By his kindly tact and courtesy, all the cases were brought to a successful issue without court proceedings.

MATERNITY OUTFIT.

The Maternity Charity was taken over by the Public Health Committee from the Voluntary Society in April, 1920. The work has been carried out on exactly the same lines as before—that being one of the conditions named at the time of transfer, the only exception being that all orders for the loan of the Maternity bag have been issued from the Infant Welfare Centre, instead of being given by subscribers.

The benefits are: the loan of the bag containing certain articles of bedding and clothing for mother and baby, twice a week, milk, gruel, and a small loaf is given. One shilling when the bag is returned clean, and two woollen singlets given to the baby.

The bags, 17 in number, are kept in a house in the centre of the town, in charge of a woman who sees that they are kept aired, repaired and returned in a clean condition. She also makes the gruel. During the nine months under review, 11 bags were lent out, but it is anticipated that more use will be made of these outfits in the future.

L. MCNICOLL.

Sanitary Inspector's Report

for the year 1920.

NUISANCES.

Complaints received and dealt with	359
Inspections	5855
Preliminary Notices Issued (Written and Verbal)	730
Statutory Notices	50
Notices Complied With	629
Notices Not Fully Complied With	63
Notices Not Complied With	88
Inspection of School Premises	22
Inspection of Common Yards and Passages	998
Inspection of Caravans	17
Inspection of Urinals	402
Inspection of Entertainment Places	7
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	2
Drains Tested	6
Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied	1363

Comprising as follows:—

Ashpits Repaired or provided with doors	46
Ashpits abolished	3
Ashpits limewashed (after case of disease)	58
Accumulation of Offensive Refuse Removed	27
Dwelling-houses (roofs, floors, walls, doors, fireplaces or chimneys repaired)	168
do. windows repaired and sashes re-corded	111
do. new windows provided	4
do. new foodstores provided	2
do. foodstores ventilated	1
do. rooms or bedding cleansed	12
do. coppers repaired or renewed	50
Drains, cleaned out, repaired, or re-trapped	183
do. removed from inside houses	1
do. relayed or additional gullies fixed	33
do. inspection chambers provided	2
do. inspection chambers repaired or new covers fixed... ..	2
do. ventilating shafts repaired	3
Dykes cleaned out	3
Bath waste pipes disconnected	1
Waste pipes cleaned out and repaired	30
Eaves, gutters, and fall pipes cleaned out or repaired	106
Rainwater fall pipes disconnected from drains	10
W.C.'s (additional)	8

W.C.'s and privies repaired or provided with new doors ...	74
„ furnished with new pans	29
„ cisterns renewed or repaired	41
„ and privies cleansed	12
„ and urinals abolished	2
Nuisances from the keeping of animals	32
Nuisances from overcrowding dealt with	2
Nuisances from flooded cellars dealt with	16
New sinks provided	60
Sinks repaired	2
New Sanitary Ashbins provided	121
Yard paving repaired or renewed	33
Yards cleansed	6
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	4
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	3
Bakehouses ceiling repaired	1
Bakehouses W.c. removed from inside	1
Workshops cleansed or repaired	6
„ Unventilated gas stoves remedied	2
„ sanitary accommodation provided	1
„ ventilated space provided between w.c.'s and workroom	3
Tripe works cleansed and limewashed	1
Water supplies put inside houses	27
Water service pipes cleaned out or repaired	14
Wells cleaned out	1
Miscellaneous	5

PRIVY CONVERSION WORK.

No. of Inspections made	4594
No. of privies converted into w.c.'s.	432

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspections made	193
Visits re Isolation of Cases	130
Rooms inspected after disinfection	153
Rooms, articles, and clothing, etc. disinfected	1569
Notices sent to schools	173
Notices sent to Public Library	46

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Cases reported	25
Cases confirmed	5
Cases not confirmed	20
Visits to infected premises	88
Inspections of cattle trucks and sidings	52

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

No. of Samples taken (comprising as follows) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
New Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Margarine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Lard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Separated milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paregoric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sweet Spirits of Nitre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Camphorated Oil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chemical Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cream of Tartar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Castor Oil Pills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tincture of Rhubarb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Samples adulterated (including 1 informal sample) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of Prosecutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Cautions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

Samples of Milk examined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Contraventions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, SHOPS AND MARKETS.

Public Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspections of Slaughter Houses, Shops, and Markets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
Animals killed at the Public Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26786
Animals killed at the Private Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1716
Offensive Trades (including Fried Fish and Marine Stores in the Balby-with-Hexthorpe area) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Fried Fish Shops on Register ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Ice Cream Shops on Register ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following is a list of Food condemned and destroyed or otherwise disposed of so that the same could not be used for human food :—

At the Public Slaughter House	{	Whole Carcases and Offals	162
		Hindquarters of Beef	3
		Forequarters of Beef	1
At Private Slaughter Houses	{	Whole carcasses and offals	14
		Forequarters of Beef	1
		Beast Livers	5
		Beast Head	1
		Beast Lungs	2
		Pigs' Heads	5
At Shops and Warehouses	{	Sets of Pigs' Offals	
		Frozen Beef, Mutton & Livers	669 lbs.
		Bacon and Ham	675½lbs.
		Tinned Meats	100 lbs.
		Rabbits (couples)	175
		Tins of Fruit, Fish, Milk, Cream, Jam and Honey	516
		Dates	94 cases.
		Mussels	14 bags.
		Cockles	3 bags.
		Herrings (barrels)	40
		Mackerel	57 boxes.
		Haddocks	6 boxes.
		Kippers	10 boxes.
		Other Fish (8 boxes, 1 kit)... ..	98 lbs.
		Raspberries	12 baskets.
		Apples (barrels)	12
		And a quantity of unsound eggs.	

In addition to the above and at the request of the Executive Officer of the Local Food Control Committee, I have examined and certified as unfit for human food 480¾ lbs. of Butter.

COWKEEPERS AND MILK PURVEYORS.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
No. of Outworkers (February List)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
No. of Outworkers (August List)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Reports from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

CANAL BOATS.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Persons on Board (Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Persons on Board (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

LODGING HOUSES.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768

SCAVENGING.

Privy Middens emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11350
Dry Ashpits emptied...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6411
Sanitary Bins and Boxes emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	weekly
Loads removed, Nightsoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5130
„ „ Dry Ashes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3500
„ „ Bell Cart Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6967

DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL.

Loads to the Destructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1316
„ „ Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3280
„ „ Allotments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534

DISPOSAL OF DRY ASHES.

Loads to the Destructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1158
„ „ Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2222
„ „ Balby Tip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ Marsh Gate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ „ Allotments and other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

DISPOSAL OF BELL CART REFUSE.

Loads to the Destructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4024
„ „ Balby Tip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1958
„ „ Low Pasture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979
„ „ Marsh Gate Tip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

HOUSING REGULATIONS.

No. of Dwelling Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679
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SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (Approximate).

Dwelling Houses Provided with Privies and Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3101
„ „ „ „ Dry Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2280
„ „ „ „ Moveable receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7101

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT.

Persons Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

HERBERT INNOCENT, Sanitary Inspector.

